

ADDITIONAL REED STEM SMOKING PIPES FROM SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO

JAMES L. MURPHY

ABSTRACT

A variety of nineteenth century reed stem clay tobacco pipe styles are illustrated from Akron and Mogadore, Summit County, Ohio. Several styles are attributed to the Akron firm of Baker and McMillen and can be dated between 1875 and 1893. One Akron Smoking Pipe Co. style can be dated precisely to 1896.

INTRODUCTION

Although no fewer than ten separate companies produced clay reed stem tobacco pipes in the Akron-Mogadore area of Summit County, Ohio, during the latter half of the 19th century, products of only two of these factories have been identified previously. Murphy and Reich (1974) described a sample retrieved from a waster pile and dump in the town of Mogadore, pipes believed to have been manufactured by the Akron Smoking Pipe Co. of Mogadore or its predecessor, Curtis Fenton & Co. Murphy (1978) has also illustrated an unglazed stoneware pipe attributable to the H. A. Ayres Co. of Akron, an establishment known to be operating in 1876. The present paper describes additional material found in the collections of the Summit County Historical Society and in two private collections.

SUMMIT COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND ABRAHAM COLLECTION

Accession records of the Summit County Historical Society list five smoking pipes from the Baker-McMillen Co. "where Cascade Parking Dock is being built", donated to the Society by Mrs. Harley Hogue of New Milford, Ohio, September 30, 1965. Unfortunately, only two of these pipes still have provenience data with them. One of them (Figure 1a) is of unglazed mottled light to gray-brown earthenware, a Chesterfield form pipe with maximum length of 56.8, height of 44.3, maximum diameter of 30.4, stem diameter of 23.0, and bore diameter of 12.1 mm. The other is a tan glazed stoneware ribbed pipe (Figure 1b) similar in style to Murphy and Reich's (1974) Mogadore Ribbed Chesterfield, var. A. This pipe is 47.1 long, with height of 37.9, bowl diameter approximately 25, stem diameter of 17.1, and bore diameter of 7.1 mm.

On the basis of similarity of glaze and execution, a third pipe (Figure 1c) in the Summit County Historical Society's collection is also referred to Baker-McMillen. Although it is unlabelled, it is almost certainly a Baker-McMillen product. This Baker-McMillen Diagonally Ribbed Elbow pipe is 40.9 long, 39.0 high, with bowl diameter of 26.1, stem diameter of 15.8, and bore diameter of 5.9 mm.

Among the other pipes without provenience data are two earthenware specimens that may possibly be part of the Hogue collection from the Baker-McMillen factory site. This is especially likely in the case of the mottled brown and gray earthenware pipe illustrated in Figure 1d, for it closely corresponds in color and paste with that of the one undoubted Baker-McMillen earthenware pipe (Figure 1a), although it is covered with a clear yellow glaze. Measurements are length 69.0, height

FIGURE 1: a, Baker-McMillen Bent Apple. b, Baker-McMillen Ribbed Chesterfield. c, Baker-McMillen Diagonally Ribbed Elbow. d, unlabelled earthenware pipe, possibly made by Baker-McMillen. e, earthenware ringed elbow pipe, possibly a Baker-McMillen product. f, g, two Mogadore Hexagonal Stemmed Milled Chesterfield, variant "Redletter" pipes. h. Mogadore Ribbed Chesterfield, variant B. i, Mogadore Ribbed Elbow, variant A. All specimens from the Summit County Historical Society coll.

38.6, bowl diameter 25.7, stem diameter 9.7, and bore diameter 3.3 mm. The tan earthenware ringed elbow pipe illustrated in Figure 1e is less certainly attributed to the Baker-McMillen company. It is 43.2 long, 44.0 high, with a bowl diameter of 26.0, stem diameter 13.8, and bore diameter 4.8 mm. The ring is 5.4 mm below the bowl lip.

John W. Baker (1827-1907) removed from Auburn, New York around 1842, first earning his livelihood as a cabinet-maker. Following a trip to California in 1850, he went to New York and learned to make musical instruments, then returned to Akron to join the Akron Melopean Company. He is listed as a "melopean maker" in the 1860 census, as a cabinet-maker in the 1870 census, and simply as "manufacturer" in 1880. According to his obituary (Akron Beacon Journal, June 24, 1907), Baker began manufacturing cigar boxes in the 1860's, joining with John C. McMillen (1827-1912) in 1871 to form the Baker-McMillen Co. McMillen, born in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, came to Akron in 1851 and worked for Baker (Akron Beacon Journal, March 25, 1912). He is listed as "Intrmt Maker" in the 1870 census and as "Prop. Cigar Box Fctry" in 1880. Clearly, pipe-making was an adjunct to cigar box manufacturing and other woodworking.

The Baker-McMillen Co. is known to have produced pipes from at least 1877 to 1892. Sudbury (1977, fig. 2) has produced pertinent advertisements for the firm from Akron city directories. The Baker-McMillen establishment definitely was manufacturing wood smoking pipes as early as 1875, but it is uncertain precisely when the production of clay pipes began, though it is known to have been prior to 1877. For a few years, from 1879 to 1882, the firm was known as Baker, Merriam, & Co. The 1880 Census of Manufacturers lists Baker, Merriam, and Co. as making "Enameled wood & clay smoking pipes", employing as many as 60 hands who made \$1.00 to \$2.00 per ten hour day. Unfortunately, production figures are not included in the 1880 schedule, but it must have been considerable. The Barber Match Co., listed in the 1870 manufacturers schedule, produced 2.6 million smoking pipes, employing only 19 laborers (including 15 children) and 6 hand machines. The Barber Match Co., which became part of the Diamond Match Co. in 1881, continued pipe-making until at least 1890. In 1890 (Akron Beacon Journal, July 15, 1890) the Diamond Match Co., Baker-McMillen Co., the Merrill Pottery of Akron, and the Miller & Ford plant in Pamplin, Virginia, combined to form the Akron Smoking Pipe Company. By 1893 this was the only manufacturer of smoking pipes listed in the Akron city directories.

The March 25, 1892, issue of the Akron Beacon Journal reports a disastrous fire which destroyed the Baker-McMillen plant, and the production of tobacco pipes probably ceased at this time, although the company rebuilt following the 1892 fire and continues today.



FIGURE 1: REED STEM OHIO PIPES. (BAR SCALE EQUALS 1 CENTIMETER)

Among six pipes donated to the Summit County Historical Society by Ralph Bond, Jr., of Akron, are several undoubted Mogadore products, very probably assignable to the Akron Smoking Pipe Co. of Mogadore. Two of these are Mogadore Hexagonal Stemmed Milled Chesterfield, variant "Redletter" pipes, a variety clearly attributable to Mogadore on the basis of its similarity to the Mogadore Hexagonal Stemmed Milled Chesterfield, variant Finzer type previously described by Murphy and Reich (1974) from the Mogadore dump. One of these "Redletter" pipes appears to bear an "M" mold mark in the bottom of the bowl, the other lacks a mold mark. A third "Redletter" pipe donated by Eugene Betz of Salinas, California, has a "K" mold mark. Although solid provenience data on these three pipes is lacking, Sudbury (1979: Plate 19, fig. 6) illustrates a "Redletter" pipe found at 33 SU-37 and accepts it as an Akron Smoking Pipe Co. product. Measurements of the "Redletter" pipes at the Summit County Historical Society are length 44.2-43.7, height 36.7-41.2, bowl diameter 24.6-26.7, stem diameter 14.6-18.2, and bore diameter 5.2-7.3 mm.

A Mogadore Ribbed Chesterfield, variant B., bearing an "X" mold mark (Figure 1h), a Mogadore Helping Hand pipe, and a complete specimen of a previously untyped ribbed elbow pipe (Figure 1i) found at the Mogadore dump (Murphy and Reich, 1974: Fig. 1g) are also in the Bond collection. Measurements of the Ribbed Chesterfield, variant B. and the Ribbed Elbow, variant A., are length 40.9 and 44.8, height 39.0 and 35.8, bowl diameter 26.1 and 24.5, stem diameter 15.8 and 15.4, and bore diameter 5.9 and 7.1 mm, respectively.

FIGURE 2: a, glazed elbow pipe, no provenience. b, glazed, flat-bottomed elbow pipe, no provenience. c, d, boot-shaped pipes, the latter from the Mogadore dump, 33-SU-35. e, bird claw pipe, Mogadore dump. f, g, anthropomorphic pipe, Mogadore dump. h, Mogadore Diagonally Ribbed Elbow, variant B, Mogadore dump. j, Mogadore Chesterfield Leaf. Specimens a-c, Summit County Historical Society; d-g, E. Abraham collection; h-j, authors coll.

Three pipes in the Summit County Historical Society are characterized by a heavy dark brown glaze or slip. The first of these (Figure 2a) is very similar in form to unglazed pipes manufactured by the H. A. Ayres Co. of Akron. Length is 61.7 height 43.0, bowl width 28.0, stem diameter 10.8, and bore diameter 4.1 mm. Attribution of the flat-bottomed elbow pipe (Figure 2b) and the boot-shaped pipe (Figure 2c) are even more tenuous, but they undoubtedly are local products. Sudbury (1979: Pl. 15, figs. 7, 8) illustrates a fragmentary specimen of the flat-bottomed pipe from the Mogadore waster dump originally studied by Murphy and Reich. A complete specimen is also available from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in the collections of the Pennsylvania Museum and Historical Commission. A second, broken specimen of the boot-shaped pipe has been seen in the E. Abraham collection (Figure 2d). It, also, is said to have come from the Mogadore dump.

The E. Abraham collection contains several other pipes of considerable interest. One is the anthropomorphic pipe illustrated in Figure 2f and 2g, a heavily-fired light-colored pipe said to be from the Mogadore dump. Another is the bird claw pipe illustrated in Figure 2e. While I was told that this pipe was found at the Mogadore dump, Sudbury (1979:277, pl. 24, fig. 6) illustrates the same specimen and assigns a "Gettysburg, Pennsylvania area" provenience to it. The latter may well be the case, since the material does not closely conform to that of the other



FIGURE 2: REED STEM OHIO PIPES. (BAR SCALE EQUALS 1 CENTIMETER)

Mogadore pipes. It does illustrate the difficulty inherent in determining provenience of purchased specimens or specimens in dealers' collections. The Abrahams also have a considerable number of unquestionable Pamplin, Virginia pipes, which they insist were purchased from local residents. Sudbury (pers. comm.) suggests the possibility that the Akron Smoking Pipe Co. distributed Pamplin pipes from their Mogadore office after purchase of the Virginia firm in 1892. Such a solution to the problem is possible but not proven.

THE KAYLOR COLLECTION

For several years Mr. and Mrs. George Kaylor of Mogadore have collected tobacco pipes from a small waster pile (33-SU-85) near the Akron Smoking Pipe factory site. Recently, during construction work at the factory site (33-SU-86), they were also able to collect over 500 clay pipes, which they have kindly loaned to me for study. Sudbury (1979: pl. 23) has illustrated a number of other specimens from the factory site and the Mogadore dump (33-SU-37) and noted that the occurrence of identical pipe styles at the two sites supports Murphy and Reich's (1974) contention that the Mogadore dump is a waster pile related to the Akron Smoking Pipe Co. The same is considered true of 33-SU-85.

At 33-SU-85, the Kaylors found 47 Mogadore Hexagonal Milled Chesterfield stem fragments, one of which has the bowl sufficiently preserved to show that it bore no mold mark in the base of the bowl. There were also 11 Mogadore Diamond Stamped Elbow pipe fragments and one complete specimen. The three bowls available have no mold marks. A complete pipe and 12 stem fragments represent the Mogadore Ribbed Elbow type (Variant A of this paper, Fig. 1i; Murphy and Reich, 1974, Fig. 1g; probably Sudbury, 1979, pl. 23, fig. 2). None of the three available bowls has a mold mark. The Kaylor collection from 33-SU-85 also contains a single Mogadore Diagonally Ribbed Elbow bowl fragment (Figure 21), probably Variant A of this paper, as well as two specimens of the "Fluted elbow pipe" originally described by Murphy and Reich (1974: 59, fig. 2f) from 33-SU-37. Sudbury (1979: pl. 17, fig. 6) illustrates a complete specimen of the latter type from either 33-SU-37 or the factory site (provenience is unclear), and another complete specimen from the factory site is described below as Mogadore Fluted Elbow.

In the spring of 1979, construction activities at the site of the Akron Smoking Pipe Co. plant in Mogadore permitted the Kaylors and Mrs. Thelma Mueller of Akron to collect a sample of 524 clay tobacco pipes, including a number of styles not previously described in the literature. The bulk of these unquestionably are products of the Akron Smoking Pipe Co. and confirm Murphy and Reich's (1974) contention that the Mogadore dump (33-SU-37) was utilized by this company. A few styles may possibly be attributable to the Fenton Co., which stood on the site prior to the Akron Smoking Pipe Co.'s production.

Mogadore Hexagonal Stemmed Milled Chesterfield.

This type has been described previously by Murphy and Reich (1974:54) from 33-SU-37. As at that site it is here the most abundant style. A slightly larger proportion of the 466 specimens from the factory site lack mold marks (191) or have the mold mark unidentifiable (19). Also several previously unreported mold

Mold Mark	Maximum Length	Height	Bowl Width	Distance of Rib Below Lip
A	46.1	39.6	27.6	4.7
∇	45.4	39.7	28.4	4.7
F	44.8	38.8	28.0	3.9
H (small)	45.7	40.4	28.7	4.6
H (large)	46.4	42.3	29.5	6.8
K	44.7	39.7	26.3	3.2
L	45.0	37.3	28.9	4.0
M(1)	45.7	39.7	27.9	5.0
M(2)	44.0	37.8	27.3	3.9
R	44.3	37.1	26.2	3.8
Retrograde Z (small)	45.3	38.0	27.7	4.3
Retrograde Z (large)	45.4	40.2	28.8	4.8
+	45.1	36.2	26.0	3.2
Raised dot	45.0	37.3	28.0	3.4

TABLE 1: MEASUREMENTS OF MOGADORE HEXAGONAL STEMMED MILLED CHESTERFIELD PIPES. (IN MILLIMETERS)

marks occur: 24 specimens have the letter "A" in the base of the bowl, perpendicular to the stem; 28 specimens have the letter "A" parallel to the direction of the stem; 31 have the letter "H" as a mold mark, and 6 additional pipes have a slightly larger and wider letter "H"; 6 have the letter "L"; 8 have a straight line perpendicular to the direction of the stem, although some of these may represent examples of "K" or "L" mold marks that have the mold mark poorly preserved. Mold marks known previously from the 33-SU-37 sample include 16 additional examples of the letter "K", 31 of the letter "F", 72 of the letter "M", 34 with a retrograde "Z", and 1 with a plus sign. Review of specimens from the Mogadore dump (33-SU-37) reveals two specimens with the "raised dot" mold mark which Sudbury (1975:19) thought might be limited to pipes from Pamplin, Virginia.

Measurements of typical specimens with various mold marks are given in Table 1. Variations in measurements among specimens with the same mold mark are considerable, in part no doubt due to variations in shrinkage from differential firing. Further, there are slight differences in the style of several mold marks (H and M) indicating that the same letter or symbol was used on different pipe molds. The

pipes illustrated in Figures 3a and 3b both have "H" mold marks, but the mold mark of that in 3b is large and wider; the two pipes are also distinguishable by slight differences in measurements and position of the horizontal rib below the bowl lip. Similarly, the two pipes in Figures 3c and 3d both have "M" mold marks, but the one pipe is decidedly smaller and the central angle of the letter "M" reaches as low as the base of the two legs. In the larger pipe, the central part of the "M" does not reach the base line. (Unfortunately, these slight differences were not noted in the original analysis of the sample, so that relative numbers of the two "M" mold marks is not available). While all of these marks apparently distinguish different molds, it should be noted that the pipes are for the most part otherwise indistinguishable, so closely do they resemble one another in size and design; consequently, I have not recognized various mold marks as separate varieties.

FIGURE 3: a, b, Mogadore Hexagonal Stemmed Milled Chesterfield pipes with "H" mold marks. c, d, Mogadore Hexagonal Stemmed Milled Chesterfield pipes with "M" mold marks. e, Mogadore Hexagonal Stemmed Milled Chesterfield, variant Catlin's O. S. f, Mogadore Hexagonal Stemmed Milled Chesterfield, variant Catlin's Huntress. g, Mogadore Hexagonal Stemmed Milled Chesterfield, variant Finzer Bowl. h, Mogadore Diagonally Ribbed Chesterfield. i, Mogadore Ribbed Elbow, variant B. j, Mogadore Ribbed Elbow, variant C. k, Mogadore Diagonally Ribbed Elbow, variant A with diagonal line mold mark. l, Mogadore Diagonally Ribbed Elbow, variant A with X mold mark. m, Mogadore Diagonally Ribbed Elbow, variant B. All specimens from Akron Smoking Pipe Co. site, except 3k, which is a purchased specimen ascribed to the Mogadore dump.

Mogadore Hexagonal Stemmed Milled Chesterfield, variant Finzer.

This variety has previously been described by Murphy and Reich (1974: 54-55) and also is illustrated by Sudbury (1979: pl. 17, fig. 4). It is characterized by the name Finzer impressed on both sides of the bowl in capital letters. The 19 specimens available in the Kaylor collection include 3 with a "K" mold mark, 3 with an "M", 5 with a plus sign, 2 with an asterisk, and 4 with no mold mark. Slight differences in size and in character of the letters in the brand name "FINZER" can be used to differentiate some of these pipes; thus, those with a plus sign mold mark tend to be higher (39.7 mm), with a wider bowl (29.5 mm) than those with an "M" mold mark (height and Bowl diameter 26.1 and 25.9 mm, respectively). It should be sufficient, however, to distinguish them by the respective mold marks, since that presumably was the original function of such marks.

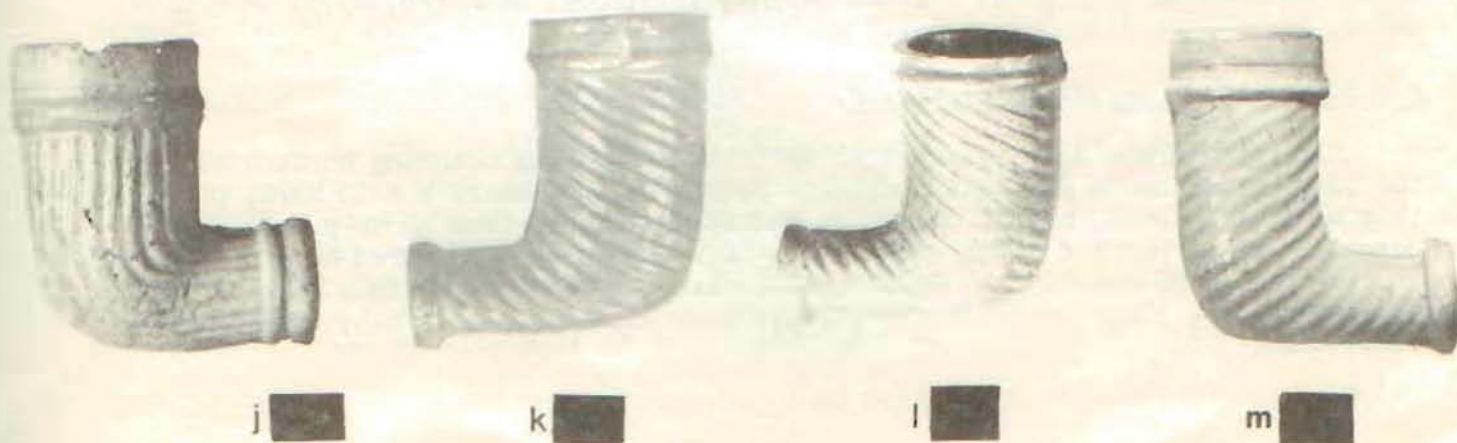
These pipes were made for the John Finzer and Brothers company of Louisville, Kentucky. Incorporated in 1884, the firm continued until 1924 (Pers. comm., Mark Harris, Louisville Free Public Library, 9 April 1975).

Mogadore Hexagonal Stemmed Milled Chesterfield, variant Catlin's O. S.

Known previously only from fragments found at 33-SU-37 and 33-SU-85, this variety (Figure 3e) is represented by four complete specimens in the Kaylor collection. Measurements (maximum length 44.4, maximum bowl width 27.2, bowl height 39.8,



FIGURE 3: REED STEM OHIO PIPES. (BAR SCALE EQUALS 1 CENTIMETER)



stem diameter 19.4, and bore diameter 8.1 mm) are within the range known for the more common variety. Sudbury (1979:190) notes that this and the following variety probably were manufactured for the Catlin Tobacco Co. of St. Louis, Missouri. I find Catlin's Old Style tobacco listed in an 1889-90 pharmaceutical catalogue (Meyer Brothers Drug Co, St, Louis, Mo., Annual Catalogue and Prices Current 1889-90).

Mogadore Hexagonal Stemmed Milled Chesterfield, var. Catlin's Huntress.

Another "brand name" variety produced for the Catlin Tobacco Co., This variety (Figure 3f) is represented by only three specimens, none bearing mold marks. Sudbury (1979: pl. 24, fig. 3) illustrates a fourth specimen found in Illinois. Measurements (maximum length 44.1, maximum bowl width 27.1, bowl height 40.3, stem diameter 19.1, and bore diameter 6.9 mm) do not differ significantly from those for other varieties of this style.

Mogadore Hexagonal Stemmed Milled Chesterfield, var. Finzer Bowl.

Four specimens have the brand name "Finzer" stamped on the side of the bowl (Figure 3g). All four have a straight line mold mark running perpendicular to the direction of the stem. The lettering is usually very poorly legible, with the letters being approximately 4 mm high. Measurements: maximum length, 45.2; maximum bowl diameter, 28.4; height, 40.5; stem diameter, 19.4; bore diameter, 6.3 mm.

Mogadore Chesterfield Leaf.

This rare type is known from two specimens found at the factory site and two from 33-SU-85. The type is clearly related to the Mogadore Hexagonal Stemmed Milled Chesterfield type but is characterized by a rounded, smooth stem and three stylized (possibly tobacco) leaves forming a cup for the bowl. Maximum length, 46.2; bowl width, 27.3; height, 39.9; stem diameter, 18.0; bore diameter, 7.8 mm.

Mogadore Ribbed Chesterfield, var. A.

This is a Chesterfield form with 26-30 broad vertical ribs around the entire bowl (Figure 2h). Two heavily fired specimens represent this variety but may lack the asterisk mold mark known on previously described specimens (Murphy and Reich 1974: fig. 1e). Sudbury (1979:pl. 23, figs 5-6) illustrates two specimens of what is probably this variety found at the Akron Smoking Pipe Co, plant site. Measurements: maximum length, 46.4; maximum height, 37.8; bowl diameter, 25.2; stem diameter, 16.4; bore diameter, 6.8-7.8 mm.

Mogadore Ribbed Chesterfield, var. B.

This Chesterfield variety has 22 vertical ribs, four becoming horizontal on the back of the bowl. Of eight specimens recovered, one bears a mold mark, possibly a letter M or N, but is otherwise indistinguishable from those previously described by Murphy and Reich (1974: fig. 1f). The specimen figured herein (Figure 2h) is from the Summit County Historical Society collection. Maximum length, 47.0; maximum height, 37.4; bowl diameter, 24.2; stem diameter, 14.7-16.4; bore diameter, 6.8-7.8 mm.

Mogadore Diagonally Ribbed Chesterfield.

This style is known from a unique specimen, unglazed and badly mashed but characterized by a Chesterfield form and a set of 16-17 diagonal ribs (Figure 3h). The ribs form an angle of 30° with the bowl lip. Height, 39.0; length, 45.8 mm.

This pipe is so dissimilar to others recovered from the factory site that it is believed to be a product of the earlier Fenton Pottery.

Mogadore Ribbed Elbow, var. A.

These elbow pipes have approximately 30 ribs, those on the right rear portion of the bowl being faint; a single rib surrounds the bowl near the lip, and there is another rib near the end of the stem. Two or three pairs of vertical ribs meet to form a "V" along the seam at the back of the bowl. Maximum length, 39.0-42.1; height, 38.5-39.6; width, 25.6-26.7; stem diameter, 15.3-16.0; bore diameter, 5.9-6.1 mm.

There are 31 specimens bearing a plus sign mold mark in the base of the bowl. Eight additional specimens lack mold marks but cannot otherwise be distinguished.

Mogadore Ribbed Elbow, var. B.

An elbow pipe with 23-24 ribs, four on the rear left side of the bowl and three on the right rear side not continuing onto the stem. This style is otherwise similar to variety A, but proportionately lower and longer (Figure 3i). Maximum length, 45.0-46.4; height, 37.0-37.8; bowl diameter, 27.9; stem diameter, 15.5; bore diameter, 6.9 mm.

The seven specimens available are all overfired. No mold marks are present.

Mogadore Ribbed Elbow, var. C.

This elbow pipe has approximately 30 ribs on the bowl, similar to variety "A" but with a wide brim (7.2-7.6 mm) above the rib bordering the bowl lip, making the pipe relatively higher and shorter (Figure 3j). A groove borders the upper edge of the rib, although this may be faint or absent on the right side of the bowl.

Maximum length, 42.7-44.0; maximum width, 26.4-28.5; maximum height, 42.2-43.4; stem width, 16.8; bore diameter 6.6 mm. Fourteen specimens have been retrieved from the factory site, none bearing mold marks.

Mogadore Diagonally Ribbed Elbow, var. A.

This variety was originally described by Murphy and Reich (1974:57) from a purchased specimen attributed to the Mogadore dump. To that description should be added the fact that the diagonal ribs form an angle of 30° with the rib bordering the bowl rim. This variety is also characterized by a rather wide (7-10 mm) smoothed area along the front and bottom mold line seam. The purchased specimen bears a mold mark of a simple straight raised line transverse to the stem. Twelve specimens from the factory site bear no mold marks, and two have an "X" mold mark.

Products of three distinct molds can be distinguished by slight differences in measurements. Those with the "X" mold mark (Figure 3l) have slightly smaller dimensions: maximum length, 39.0; maximum height 39.0; bowl diameter, 23.6; stem diameter, 14.0; bore diameter, 6.0 mm. Those with the diagonal line mold mark (Figure 3k) have maximum length of 39.9; maximum height, 40.9; bowl diameter, 25.0; stem diameter, 13.6; and bore diameter, 6.3 mm. Fragmentary specimens of these three mold products might not be distinguishable, and they are all included in Variety A.

Mogadore Diagonally Ribbed Elbow, var. B.

A diagonally ribbed elbow pipe with 19-21 pairs of ribs forming an angle of 30° with the rib and associated groove surrounding the bowl rim (Figure 3m). The rib on the bowl is 7 mm below the lip. The smoothed area along the seam is approximately 5 mm wide. Maximum length 39-41; height 44-45; bowl diameter, 20-21.5; stem diameter, 13-14; bore diameter, 5.0-6.5 mm.

The high, narrow bowl surrounded by a rib below an accompanying groove well below the bowl lip is distinctive. No mold mark is present on any of the twenty specimens available from the factory site.

FIGURE 4: a, Mogadore Diagonally Ribbed Elbow, var. C. b, Mogadore Diagonally Ribbed Elbow, var. D. c, Mogadore Hexagonal Stemmed Elbow. d, Mogadore Fluted Elbow. e, Mogadore Bulldog. f, untyped plain obtuse angle pipe. g, Mogadore Ringed Elbow, var. A. h, Mogadore Ribbed Elbow, var. B. i, questionable Mogadore Ribbed Elbow pipe, possibly var. B. j, Mogadore Diamond Stamped Elbow, var. B. k, Mogadore Diamond Stamped Elbow, var. A. l, Mogadore "Helping Hand" Elbow.

Mogadore Diagonally Ribbed Elbow, var. C.

This variety is known only from a unique specimen (Figure 4a) with 21-22 ribs forming an angle of approximately 40° with the rib encircling the bowl. The short, stout bowl is also distinctive. No mold mark is present. Maximum length, 43.2; maximum width, 26.2; height, 39.8; stem diameter, 14.8; bore diameter 7.5 mm.

Mogadore Diagonally Ribbed Elbow, var. D.

Based upon a unique specimen, this variety has only 17-18 pairs of diagonal ribs forming a steep (50°) angle with the rib bordering the rim lip. No mold mark occurs. Maximum length, 39.8; height, 39.1; maximum width, 26.4; bowl diameter, 18.4; stem diameter, 14.2; bore diameter, 5.6 mm. (Figure 4b).

Mogadore Hexagonal Stemmed Elbow.

A single specimen from the factory site (Figure 4c) represents this style, clearly related to the Mogadore Hexagonal Stemmed Milled Chesterfield types. No mold mark occurs in the base of the bowl. Maximum length, 41.8; height, 38.4; maximum diameter, 27.0; bowl diameter, 20.0; stem diameter, 17.9; bore diameter, 6.3 mm.



a



b



c



d



e



f

FIGURE 4: REED STEM OHIO PIPES. (BAR SCALE EQUALS 1 CENTIMETER)



g



h



i



j



k



l

Mogadore Fluted Elbow.

White or mottled white and pink earthenware elbow pipes, the upper two-thirds of the bowl smooth, the base cupped by twelve expanded, scallop-shaped ribs giving the stem a fluted appearance. A broad, low rib surrounds the end of the stem. Maximum length, 50.7; maximum height, 37.8; maximum diameter, 25.5; bowl diameter 20.6; stem diameter, 15.9; bore diameter, 6.5 mm. No mold mark is present.

A fragment of this type was first illustrated by Murphy and Reich (1974: fig. 2f) from the Mogadore dump. Sudbury (1979: pl. 17, fig. 6) illustrates a complete specimen from the same site, and fragments have been found at 33-SU-85. Presence at the factory site indicates that this type was made by either the Akron Smoking Pipe Co. or Fenton & Co. The "evidence of use" reported by Murphy and Reich (1974:59) on the specimens from 33-SU-35 are now known to be manganese dioxide stains on the pipe fragments, and this type clearly is a Mogadore product.

Mogadore Bulldog.

A typical "bulldog" form elbow pipe of orange-red to brown earthenware, this is the second most abundant style recovered by the Kaylors from the factory site, there being 189 specimens. The bulk of these have a brick-orange exterior and a dark brown-black core. Five specimens, presumably more heavily fired, are a chocolate brown color, with a submetallic luster and slight blistering, but do not appear to have been glazed.

Measurements vary considerably within the following limits, and it is possible that more than one mold is represented. Maximum length: 54.5-59.5; maximum height, 34.4-36.9; maximum width, 28.9-30.9; bowl diameter, 20.6-27.6; stem diameter, 10.9-12.0; bore diameter, 3.5-4.3 mm.

This style is of interest for several reasons. To my knowledge it is the only clay "bulldog" form known and does not seem to have been reported previously in the literature. Further, it seems very likely that production of this particular type can be pinpointed rather precisely, for the 1895 report of the Ohio Bureau of Labor Statistics (1896:46) states that the "manufacture of an earthenware pipe out of red clay has just begun at Mogadore", very probably referring to these Mogadore Bulldog pipes. Since pipe production ended at Mogadore at about the same time, the Mogadore Bulldog type may be restricted to a very short period of production. Of course it is possible that other red clay pipes were also produced at Mogadore, but the abundance of this type at the factory site suggests that it was among the styles last made there.

Untyped Plain Obtuse Angle.

A number of specimens of plain earthenware obtuse angle pipes are available from the Akron-Mogadore area, but examples of the style are insufficiently known to permit a formal type designation. One of these (Murphy, 1978: fig. 1d) has been tentatively ascribed to the H. A. Ayers Co. of Akron, ca. 1870-1880. The pipes are characterized by a plain bowl and a tapering stem to which a metal ferrule was attached. Specimens of gray and red unglazed stoneware or "earthenware" have also been purchased from the Abrahams and are ascribed to the Mogadore dump (Sudbury

1979: plate 15, fig.1-2; this paper, Figure 4f). In addition, fragmentary specimens have been recovered from 33-SU-87 by the Kaylors. The latter specimens, however, are of a white earthenware, and the stem is distinctly shorter and thicker than other examples available from the Akron-Mogadore area.

Mogadore Ringed Elbow, var. A.

A single specimen closely similar to several pipe styles described from Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio (Murphy 1976:23; Thomas and Burnett 1972: 27) can be distinguished by the combination of a sharp narrow ring surrounding the bowl lip and a thick rounded ring at the edge of the stem. Maximum length, 42.7; maximum height, 38.9; maximum width, 22.6; bowl diameter, 17.8; stem diameter, 13.8; bore diameter, 6.1 mm.

Mogadore Ringed Elbow, var. B.

Characterized by a rather stout "billiard" form, this variety is known from two examples; one is from the Kaylor collection made at the factory site (Figure 4h), and the other is a broken specimen collected from the Mogadore dump (33-SU-35), illustrated in Figure 2i. Maximum length, 43.6; maximum height, 38.2; maximum width, 25.7; bowl diameter, 18.5; stem diameter, 15.4; bore diameter, 6.8 mm.

A third specimen, from the factory site, probably represents this variety (Figure 4i). Unlike the other two, it is highly glazed. It is also slightly higher with a somewhat larger bowl. It may represent a distinct mold but more material is necessary to determine its distinctiveness.

Mogadore Diamond Stamped Elbow, var. A.

Zoned elbow pipes with the bowl covered by diagonal rows of raised diamonds were produced by a number of factories, including the Akron Smoking Pipe Co. plants at Mogadore, Point Pleasant, and Pamplin, Virginia. Murphy (1975) has attempted to distinguish a number of these types on the basis of measurements, number of ribs on the stem, and number of rows of diamonds on the bowl.

The most common variety available from the Mogadore dump a variety of mold marks, but the 27 specimens found by the Kaylors at the factory site all lack mold marks. The illustrated specimen (Figure 4k) is a purchased example ascribed to the Mogadore dump. Except for different mold marks, none of the 66 specimens available from the three Mogadore sites can be distinguished. All have nine rows of diamonds on each side of the bowl, 14-15 distinct ribs around the stem, and slightly larger than similar pipes from Point Pleasant, Ohio. Point Pleasant and Pamplin, Virginia varieties studied generally have one fewer rows of diamonds and one or two additional diagonal ribs on the stem. Measurements of a typical Mogadore specimen: maximum length, 41.0; maximum width, 25.3; bowl diameter, 18.9; stem diameter, 15.3; bore diameter, 6.5 mm.

Mogadore Diamond Stamped Elbow, var. B.

A single specimen from the factory site (Figure 4j) clearly represents a distinct variety distinguished by the large number (18) of ribs on the stem, somewhat higher bowl, and more distinct, pyramidal raised diamonds on the bowl. A slightly

higher brim (4.5 mm) may distinguish this variety, although this feature is known to vary considerably in other styles. The single specimen available is 42.5 long, 37.6 high, 26.7 wide, with stem diameter of 16.6 and bore diameter of 7.2 mm.

Mogadore "Helping Hand".

This style has previously been reported only from the Mogadore dump. It is another "brand name" style, advertising "Helping Hand" tobacco. The Kaylors found a single specimen at the factory site, and it undoubtedly is a product of the Akron Smoking Pipe Co. Maximum length: 45.9; maximum height, 37.7; maximum diameter, 26.4; bowl diameter, 20.6; stem diameter, 16.2; bore diameter, 6.9 mm.

REFERENCES CITED

- Murphy, James L., "Another Pamplin Pipe Variety", Quarterly Bulletin, Archaeological Society of Virginia, Vol. 30, No. 1, September. pp. 26-29.
1975
- 1976 "Reed Stem Tobacco Pipes from Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio", Northeast Historical Archaeology, Vol. 5, Nos. 1-2. Spring. pp. 12-27.
- 1978 "Shaker Reed Stem Tobacco Pipes", Pennsylvania Archaeologist, Vol. 48, Nos. 1-2. April. pp. 48-52.
- Murphy, James L., and Kurt Reich, "Nineteenth Century Reed Stem Tobacco Pipes from the Mogadore, Ohio, Dump", Pennsylvania Archaeologist, Vol. 44, No. 4, December. pp. 52-60.
1974
- Ohio Bureau of Labor Statistics, Nineteenth Annual Report to the 72nd General Assembly, for the Year 1895. The Westbote Co., Columbus.
1896
- Sudbury, Byron, "A Description and Comparison of Pamplin and Mogadore Hexagonal Stemmed Milled Chesterfield Pipes", Quarterly Bulletin, Archaeological Society of Virginia, Vol. 30, No. 1, September, pp. 18-25.
1975
- 1979 "Historic Clay Tobacco Pipemakers in the United States of America", pp. 151-341, in The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe, II, The United States of America, edited by Peter Davey. BAR International Series 60, Oxford, England.
- Thomas, B. B., and Richard M. Burnett, "A Study of Clay Smoking Tobacco Pipes Produced at a Nineteenth Century Kiln at Point Pleasant, Ohio", The Conference on Historic Site Archaeology Papers, 1971, Vol. 6, pp. 1-31.
1971

- - - - -

Ohio Historical Center
Columbus, Ohio
February 15, 1980